

Development of Artificial Light

The greatest benefit science has bestowed upon mankind is artificial light at a cost so low that we can virtually turn night into day. Time is about equally divided between daylight and darkness and if it wasn't for artificial light all work and play would be limited to the hours of light and fully half of our time upon earth would be wasted in sleep. Man was made for light. Without the illuminating rays of the sun, or its equivalent, man is helpless and a kind and thoughtful nature has given him sleep as a solace for the misfortune of night. It is asserted upon good authority that if our solar system was arranged with two suns so that the earth would be bathed in sunshine twenty-four hours a day that there would be little, if any, sleep. Sleep is more or less of a habit formed back in those distant days of the long ago when man was forced to barricade himself and family in the tallest trees or the dark caverns of the limestone cliffs to escape the nocturnal prowlers of the night and the vampires of immigration let loose by darkness. It was then that nature gave him the great boon of unconsciousness to make him forget that he was cold and hungry and besieged by savage beasts.

Most animals, in their wild state, are nocturnal. They feed during the night and rest during the day. It is a question if they sleep at all and if they do not it is not the complete unconsciousness of alarm clock defying slumber that we know. The slightest noise and they are wide awake. It is asserted by some animal trainers that elephants never sleep. Certain it is that some horses never lie down and never seem to sleep.

It is a fact that we, as a race, sleep less and less every century. When there was no artificial illuminant except the feeble rays of the glowing camp fires man went to bed as soon as the sun went down and was up with the first streak of dawn. When some ingenious savage discovered that oils and fats would burn in a clay vessel with a bit of fiber for a wick, man's hours of daylight were accordingly increased and he began to sit up nights to fashion his weapons, to make clothing and to gossip of the day's hunt.

For thousand and thousands of years there was no improvement in the source of artificial light. Fats and oils were burned but in the form of candles and in iron bronze lamps. Candle making became a regular industry and the work of capturing whales, seals, and other fat producing animals employed thousands. All the vegetable oils were utilized and at last the great reservoirs of mineral oil were tapped and the great era of artificial light began.

So rapid and so recent has been the development of illumination that it requires no stretch of memory for the most of us to recall the days of candles and kerosene lamps which are with us yet.

With the discovery of petroleum, scientists and chemists began to investigate the problems of artificial light and their discoveries and developments during the past fifty years have been truly wonderful. When science first investigated the lighting problem many wonderful things happened. Petroleum was refined into kerosene and oil lamps came. A chimney of glass was quickly produced to keep the lamp from smoking. After this the lamp itself went through many changes until it quickly reached the perfection of today. But the oil lamp had many disadvantages and for a little time gas was the ideal illuminant. This gas, extracted from coal, was piped through the city streets and tapped off for every house asking for it.

The gas burned in an open flame and gave better light than the best kerosene lamps.

It was only a few years ago, as time flies, when the discovery by Sir Humphrey Davy that an electric arc, breaking from two carbon points, would give a brilliant light, was commercially utilized in the form of large arc lamps to light city streets and large buildings. But the arc lamp was too large for home use and it remained for Thomas A. Edison to subdivide the electric current into the small incandescent lamp, perfected that man demanded for the turning of night into day. Soon every city was lighted with electricity and gradually many villages and towns obtained electric lighting plants until electricity practically superseded all other forms of artificial illumination.

The arc lamp has been perfected until it gives a veritable flood of light for a very small cost. The incandescent lamp has also undergone many important changes. At first the hair-like filament of the incandescent lamps was made of mineralized carbon and for years and years their was thought to be perfection. Then some enterprising German discovered that he could make a filament of the rare metal tantalum which would give twice as much light, of a better quality than the old lamps for the same cost. It was a wonderful invention but it was hardly known outside of engineering circles because its importance was almost immediately eclipsed by the discovery that tungsten, another rare metal, would produce a filament which would give three times the light of the old carbon lamps for still less current. For the next few years the tungsten lamp was thought perfection itself and it only remained for the inventors of the General Electric Company to discover in their laboratories means and methods of drawing refractory tungsten metal into wire before the incandescent lamp reached its present state of perfection.

What the future of artificial lighting will be is a mystery, but there is every reason to believe that at no distant date the electric lamp will be still further perfected until we can rival the very sunshine and turn night into day at a reasonable cost.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a running sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be removed, hearing will be destroyed forever. It is not a matter of time, but of degree, and it is not a matter of degree, but of degree, and it is not a matter of degree, but of degree.

For Sale.
80 acre farm 5 miles south of Dalton. For particulars address:
H. W. FAIRCHILD,
3007 a Cass Ave,
St. Louis, Mo.
4tf

Prince Errick

Is a fine sorrel trotting horse, 16 hands high and weighs 1200 pounds. He was sired by a thoroughbred Kentucky horse. He will make the season of 1910 at my farm 5 1-2 miles northeast of Brunswick, at \$10 to insure colt to test.

HOWARD is a fine three-year old Jack, 14 hands 3 inches high registered in Cedar Rapids, Ia. He has good style and is a good breeder. He will make the season at the same place and at the same terms.

Terms—A lien will be taken on mares until the colt is foaled, then lien on colt until season is paid in full. In all cases where mare is parted with or removed from the county before they foal the breeder will be held responsible for the season. Care taken to prevent accidents but not responsible should any occur.
E. A. MACRUDER & SON.

INFLAMMATION AND PAIN

Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.



Creston, Iowa.—"I was troubled for a long time with inflammation, pains in my side, sick headaches and nervousness. I had taken so many medicines that I was discouraged and thought I would never get well. A friend told me of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and it restored me to health. I have no more pain, my nerves are stronger and I can do my own work. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cured me after everything else had failed, and I recommend it to other suffering women."—Mrs. Wm. Seals, 605 W. Howard St., Creston, Iowa.

Thousands of unsolicited and genuine testimonials like the above prove the efficiency of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, which is made exclusively from roots and herbs.

Women who suffer from those distressing ills should not lose sight of these facts or doubt the ability of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to restore their health.

If you want special advice write to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. She will treat your letter as strictly confidential. For 30 years she has been helping sick women in this way, free of charge. Don't hesitate—write at once.

Ohio Wakes To Shame

Nothing more sordidly and shamelessly crooked has ever come to the surface than Ohio's legislative scandal. And yet, strangely enough, those who have been in touch with Ohio affairs for the past several years can only shrug their shoulders and wonder that the expose has been so long delayed.

For, as a matter of fact—cold, indisputable fact—the Ohio legislature has been, for a score of years, a burning, crimson disgrace.

Ohio has put up with conditions that few states would tolerate. Columbus, the capital, has for years echoed with scandal. Members of Ohio's legislature have talked openly and brazenly of the amount of money they believed their votes to be worth. Such a state of affairs was reached three years ago that one member of the house in a spirit of alcoholic frankness, declared in a corridor of the Southern hotel that he "ought to have five hundred dollars to-night" in consideration of his prospective opposition to a bill then on the calendar for passage.

Few who heard him took offense; bribery was looked upon apparently as more or less legitimate, just as vote-selling in Adams county was a recognized industry.

A member of the State senate (he is still a member) approached an acquaintance on a Big Four train a few years ago and suggested that the acquaintance "see" the representative of the state brewers' association and secure one thousand dollars.

"I'll split it with you," he said, then added, "of course I'll vote right on the liquor bills anyhow, but I was put to some expense during the campaign and I ought to be reimbursed."

A former legislator who was a candidate for the nomination last year and who was defeated in the primaries told me, in all seriousness, that his defeat meant great financial loss to him. "Why," he said, "they're sending a guy from here who doesn't know his way around. I'd have more retainers by this time than he'll get in vote money during the entire session."

As usually treated, a sprained ankle will disable a man for three or four weeks, but by applying Chamberlain's Liniment freely as soon as the injury is received, and observing the directions with each bottle, a cure can be effected in from two to four days. For sale by all Dealers.

The Gringo as Insurrecto

Peter B. Kyne, author of many a good story in the magazines, sniffed a story in Mexico. In journeying down there, he arrived in time for breakfast. He was informed that if he ventured from Calexico into Mexico his blood would be on his own head, for the insurrectos had sent word to the war correspondents that if they came pestering around for news they should bring their own flowers.

"I had heard, however, in fact, I knew," he writes in Sunset Magazine for September, "that in all armies in active service there is a perennial tobacco famine, so I purchased \$2 worth of 'makin's and some 'chewin,' and then I found a corporal of the guard on the American side who had served in a regiment that covered itself with dirt and glory in a certain cornfield in Cavite province. I advised the corporal that I had hidden behind a cornstalk in that certain field, and lo, he was my brother. Ensued a distribution of smoking tobacco and reminiscences, and in the end I reminded the corporal that he was blind in one eye, and had but imperfect vision in the other. Said I to the corporal, 'Bill, I am going to jump the irrigation ditch.' Said the corporal to me, 'Jump ahead.' Whereupon I entered Mexico and arrived at the headquarters of General Pryce, leader of Second Division of the Liberal Army of Mexico. 'General,' asked I, 'what are you fighting for?' 'We are fighting,' he replied, 'FOR TIERRA Y LIBERTAD.' That means for land and liberty. 'Mostly land,' said 'Shorty' O'Donnell, sotto voce, who is a humorist and afraid of neither God, man nor devil. Subsequently, I learned that the charges that the Second Division was raiding ranches, slaughtering stock, stealing horses, and acting generally in a scandalous manner, were absolutely untrue. The Liberal army was merely living on the country. When the Liberal army commandeered a mule or a yearling heifer from a ranch, it gravely issued a receipt for said mule or heifer, and the ranch had the comforting knowledge that if the Liberal army annihilated the Federal army, then the ranch could present its bill for damages to the Liberal government, and if the government were liberally inclined, maybe the bill would be paid. As for stealing! Libel, pure and simple. The Liberal army never stole. It commandeered; and if any ranch manager doesn't know the difference between stealing and commandeering he deserves to lose his mule and his heifer in the sacred cause of liberty."

Digestion and Assimilation.

It is not the quantity of food taken but the amount digested and assimilated that gives strength and vitality to the system. Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets invigorate the stomach and liver and enable them to perform their functions naturally. For sale by all Dealers.

Coal for Sale.

Best Huntsville lump at 13c. Best Illinois nut at 15c. Best Illinois lump 14 1-2c. Delivered to any part of the city.
WILL MOORE.

Wood for Sale.

40 cords mixed dry wood for sale.
F. J. Ellis,
Guthridge Mills.

Electric Bitters

Made a New Man of Him.
"I was suffering from pain in my stomach, head and back," writes E. T. Alston, Raleigh, N. C., "and my liver and kidneys did not work right. But four bottles of Electric Bitters made me feel like a new man." Price 50 cts. at all drug stores.

CAPITAL STOCK \$25,000. SURPLUS \$20,000.
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A. S. TAYLOR, President H. C. MILLER, Cashier
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Does a General Banking Business. Exchange on all Principal Cities. Pays Interest on Time Certificates.
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KEYTESVILLE, (Phone 89) MISSOURI.

Chariton Motor Co.

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVES OF
CHALMERS MOTOR CO. OF DETROIT

The Chalmers is the BEST medium priced car made. 1912 cars on sale. CHALMERS 30, ventilated fore door, fully equipped \$1,550.00. CHALMERS new 36 standard equipments \$1,850.00 This car is a self starter. Automobile supplies and garage.

Keytesville, Missouri.

Wanted Regular Work

A farm hand had worked in the field from dawn till darkness, doing the chores by lantern light. "I'm going to quit," he said to the farmer at the end of the month. "You promised me a steady job."

"Well, haven't you got one?" was the astonished reply.

"No," said the man, "there are three or four hours every night that I don't have anything to do and fool my time away sleeping."

Forced to Leave Home

Every year a large number of poor sufferers, whose lungs are sore and racked with coughs, are urged to go to another climate. But this is costly and not always sure. There's a better way. Let Dr. King's New Discovery cure you at home. "It cured me of lung trouble," writes W. R. Nelson, of Calamine, Ark., when all else failed and I gained 47 pounds in weight. Its surely the king of all cough and lung cures." Thousands owe their lives and health to it. It's positively guaranteed for Coughs, and Colds, LaGrippe, Asthma, Croup—all Throat and Lung troubles. 50c & \$1.00. Trial bottle free at all druggists.

Sulky And Gang Plows.

Walking plows, disc and peg tooth harrows, disc drills, gasoline engines, cream separators, farm wagons and manure spreaders, also pumps, pipe and tanks, always on hand. Prices right and quality guaranteed. Don't forget me when you are in need of a good corn binder or corn cutter. Yours Truly,

R. K. Wright.
Indian Grove, Mo. 651f

A Tender Heart

My wife feels sorry for the flies. She lifts them from the sheet and dries their hundred thousand eyes and wipes their sticky feet.

Coal For Sale.

Coal delivered from Price's Bridge Bank to any part of town for 15 cents per bushel. Pay when delivered is made. Eleven cents cash at bank.
W. W. Lunsford & Sons.
2528

GENEVOLENT AND LITERARY.

Warren Lodge No. 74, A. F. and A. M.—Chas. Lamkin, W. M. H. B. Richardson, Sec'y. Regular meetings second and fourth Friday evenings.

Chariton Lodge No. 177, A. O. U. W.—J. J. Moore, M. W. M. W. Anderson, Recording. Regular meetings second and fourth Tuesday evenings at 7 o'clock.

Modern Woodmen of America—Keytesville Camp No. 288, meets every second and fourth Thursday nights in each month. John Lewis, Venerable Council. J. C. Rucker, Clerk.

Woodmen of the World—Keytesville Camp No. 288, meets the second and fourth Friday evenings each month. A. M. Child, C. C. J. C. Rucker, Clerk.

Chariton County Medical Society—Meets the 2nd Thursday in each month alternately, at Brunswick and Salisbury.

Keytesville Tent No. 88, E. O. T. M.—G. S. Applegate, S. E. C. Meets on the 1st and 3rd Thursday evenings of each month.

Knights and Ladies of Security, Huron Council, No. 58—Meets the 2nd Tuesday evening in each month. John H. Chance, President; A. R. Pearson, Secretary.

WABASH

EAST BOUND

No. 52, Moberly Ac'm. 11:00 a m
No. 12, St. L. Express 4:23 p m
No. 4, Atlan. Ex. (flag) 11:02 a m
No. 70, local freight (except Sunday) 1:35 p m

WEST BOUND

No. 51, K. C. Accom. 6:50 a m
No. 3, Wes. M. & Ex. 2:13 p m
No. 53, K. C. Accom. 4:48 p m
No. 71, Local Freight (except Sunday) 9:30 a m

I have observed that often those who are jealous of their rights are not so particular as to who assumes their duties. That gentleman yonder with one "gallus" and a ten days growth of beard is shouting himself hoarse over the depredations of the trusts, but it is his wife who keeps the family caravan just ahead of the wolf by close attention to the washtub.

READ THE COURIER

PATENTS

For information and advice regarding the securing of patents, write to D. Swift & Co., 100 N. 2nd St., St. Louis, Mo.